

Tution might be discussed. Senator Stone said:

Senator Stone admitted, when he made his suggestion, that he and the President were not in agreement as to the armed merchantmen policy. The President's attitude he stated as follows:

"The President is disposed to support the contention that merchant ships have the right to arm for defensive purposes."

"What is defense, he does not say, and I do not know. Furthermore his attitude is, as I understand it, that if a German submarine should attack a merchantman, and if American citizens should suffer he would hold the German Government strictly to account and if the German Government persisted in its course he would call the matter to the attention of Congress, the war-making body of the Government."

"My opinion is mature, and my sense of duty is imperative. My viewpoint is that if a merchantman is armed and if it is transporting munitions or contraband or troops, it is in every fundamental sense a warship. WHY PRESIDENT NEEDS AID OF CONGRESS."

"But with the aid of Congress the President would be able to bring both Germany and Great Britain to terms and relieve the acute situation."

Senator Stone requested that Congress adjourn to-night to an early meeting to-morrow morning. He said it was essential that the President should have a thorough knowledge that Congress was behind him if he was to bring about a satisfactory solution of the problem with Germany and with Great Britain. If it were possible, he said, he favored putting the Gore resolution to a vote late to-day.

Senator Stone was followed by Senator Lodge, who agreed the question should come to a vote at once. He said that the President sorely needed the aid of all Senators, of whatever political party.

WILLIAMS IN STRONG DEFENSE OF WILSON.

Senator John Sharp Williams, Democrat, staunchly defended the President.

"The time has come for you and me," said Senator Williams, "to act

on an issue that is before us, not because of any action of the President, but because of what he had been compelled to confront—because of constant haggling, constant quibbling and constant expression of opinion in favor of the negotiations of a foreign power as against our own."

"The President has said 'I'm tired,' and picked up the gauntlet to find out if the patriotism of Congress is behind him or not. If I am not in authority, then kill me as a negotiator," he tells us.

"Bring on your Gore resolution or any other resolutions and table them. Let's see whether Senators stand against the President on a principle of international law 500 years old."

"The international law is plain, and Germany wishes to change it and make us a party to the crime. For us to recognize Germany's claim would be an unneutral act. The only danger of war is in the effort to prevent the President from carrying on negotiations. It is your action and yours alone that induced the last position taken by Germany."

POLITICIANS WON'T LET PRESIDENT ALONE.

"The time has gone," continued Senator Williams, "when the question states itself this way: 'Shall I acclaim America first, or shall I acclaim Deutschland über alles?'"

"I have the highest contempt for one who would inject politics in this situation. Politicians looking for a racial vote of some kind to be gained from this are not only poor Americans but poor politicians."

"The moment a factional element participating in the Government of the United States shall implant in themselves an idea of pleasing a racial element that moment they will consolidate against them every other racial element and all that great element of citizens who are just Americans, without frill, without politics, and without hyphens or anything else. They have a right to be here."

"The only danger of war to-day, the only cloud on the horizon, comes from the fact that the politicians do not let the President alone, and that some of you must seek to create the impression that the American people are not behind the American Government, and to our action alone is due the last position taken by the German."

SENATOR GORE DEFENDS HIS RESOLUTION.

Senator Gore defended his resolution.

"My only contention," he said, "is that pending this struggle the legal rights should be withdrawn. We ought to say, as we would to a son or daughter, 'Don't you go on an armed ship.' If an American is killed, what consolation to his family is war?"

"Your resolution doesn't withdraw the right of any American to travel, does it?" asked Senator Clapp.

"No," it urges Americans not to exercise it," answered Senator Gore. Senator Borah asked if the resolution passed and 100 Americans were killed by a submarine, would the President refuse to take action.

Mr. Gore replied that passage of his resolution would prevent just such a slaughter, by refusal of passports to Americans.

Senator Gore insisted his resolution is of the same principle as the ruling of the State Department, refusing to issue passports to Americans who wished to visit warring countries.

"In one case," answered Senator Oliver, "the State Department acts under its constitutional power; in the other, Congress is leaving its proper province."

Senator James said he distinguished between Americans "gallivanting around sight-seeing" and business travelers.

"There is no distinction in right," Senator Gore retorted. "The State Department has no right to inquire a traveler's reasons. Are there no

Americans or neutral ships immune from attack?"

"If on a belligerent ship they embark on their death and lead the republic to war, would it be a misfortune or an act of tyranny to have denied them passports?"

HEARD PRESIDENT WAS FOR WAR IF NECESSARY.

"My resolution is based on the report that the President was determined to go to war if necessary, and that certain Senators believed the entrance of the United States into war would be a blessing—an almost incredible report—but there was every circumstance of truth."

Senator Gore said he would accept a denial from Senator Stone that the Administration thinks war might not be undesirable.

"The President never stated to me that he believed in any way or entertained the thought that war between the United States and the Central Powers would be desirable or result in good to the United States," said Senator Stone.

"Why did you not ask the President as to the truth of this report?" one Senator asked Mr. Gore.

"I had no invitation to see him, nor had I any reason to believe he would tell me if I asked him. If the report is untrue, of course, every one is glad," the Senator replied.

"I have no passion for peace," Senator Gore continued. "I do not believe all peace is honorable or that all war is dishonorable, but I repeat that what I heard of the reported conversation between the President and the Senator from Missouri was believed to be founded on fact because of the source from which it came to me. I was convinced that their must be some basis for the report that the President suggested to the Senator from Missouri that the United States might bring the war to a close in the middle of the summer."

Senator Stone jumped to his feet a second time.

"The President of the United States made no such statement as quoted by the Senator from Oklahoma," Senator Stone declared emphatically.

"Whatever the President did say is something that I do not care to repeat. Whenever I go to the White House for a conference with the President, what he says to me is sacred. I have not repeated the conversation I had with the President. I have stated impressions the conversation made on my mind. I stated in substance, my impressions in my letter to the President which was made public."

The Senate adjourned without taking action on the resolution.

The State Department admitted to-day that "all negotiations of any kind whatever with Germany" have been held up pending action by Congress on the armed merchantmen question and pending the arrival of the appendices to the German submarine decree.

BRITISH LAUD WILSON FOR "PLUCKY" STAND ON U-BOAT ISSUE.

LONDON, March 2—"Plucky" and "courageous" were terms used by the London press to-day in describing President Wilson's move to force a count of noses in Congress on the question of upholding his position with regard to Germany.

"The stand taken by the President is straightforward and courageous," said the Westminster Gazette.

"President Wilson is assured of the sympathies of the allies," said the Globe, one of the President's most fervent critics.

"The President's stand is plucky," said the Pall Mall Gazette, which expressed the hope that President Wilson will not compromise with his opponents in Congress on the basis of a limitation of armament. Such a compromise would cause ill-feeling here, the Gazette added, and would be only a measure of expediency, inasmuch as Americans would continue patrolling English armed ships, if they chose.

The Daily News said that President Wilson has given America the opportunity to choose between honor and dishonor.

ITALIAN SHIPS WILL KEEP ARMAMENT, DESPITE NEW RULE.

ROME (Via Paris) March 2.—The Italian Ambassador at Washington, Count Machi, has been instructed to notify the American Government that, notwithstanding the German and Austrian decrees regarding the sinking of armed merchantmen, Italian merchantmen will continue to carry armament.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company	Term	Rate	Payable	Books
Chico Coal Co.	Q 1-23	Mar. 31	Mar. 31	100
Chico Coal Co.	Q 2-23	Mar. 31	Mar. 31	100
Chico Coal Co.	Q 3-23	Mar. 31	Mar. 31	100
Chico Coal Co.	Q 4-23	Mar. 31	Mar. 31	100
Chico Coal Co.	Q 5-23	Mar. 31	Mar. 31	100
Chico Coal Co.	Q 6-23	Mar. 31	Mar. 31	100
Chico Coal Co.	Q 7-23	Mar. 31	Mar. 31	100
Chico Coal Co.	Q 8-23	Mar. 31	Mar. 31	100
Chico Coal Co.	Q 9-23	Mar. 31	Mar. 31	100
Chico Coal Co.	Q 10-23	Mar. 31	Mar. 31	100
Chico Coal Co.	Q 11-23	Mar. 31	Mar. 31	100
Chico Coal Co.	Q 12-23	Mar. 31	Mar. 31	100

RUSSIANS BUT 40 MILES FROM TURKISH BORDER

Conquerors of Kermanshah Advancing Southwestward From British Positions in Mesopotamia.

PETROGRAD, March 2.—Moving southwestward toward the positions held by the British in Mesopotamia, the Russian conquerors of Kermanshah have arrived within forty miles of the Persian-Turkish border, according to delayed despatches received here to-day.

CHICAGO WHEAT AND CORN MARKET.

Wheat	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
Mar. 2	11.15	11.20	11.10	11.15	11.15
Mar. 3	11.15	11.20	11.10	11.15	11.15
Mar. 4	11.15	11.20	11.10	11.15	11.15
Mar. 5	11.15	11.20	11.10	11.15	11.15
Mar. 6	11.15	11.20	11.10	11.15	11.15
Mar. 7	11.15	11.20	11.10	11.15	11.15
Mar. 8	11.15	11.20	11.10	11.15	11.15
Mar. 9	11.15	11.20	11.10	11.15	11.15
Mar. 10	11.15	11.20	11.10	11.15	11.15
Mar. 11	11.15	11.20	11.10	11.15	11.15
Mar. 12	11.15	11.20	11.10	11.15	11.15
Mar. 13	11.15	11.20	11.10	11.15	11.15
Mar. 14	11.15	11.20	11.10	11.15	11.15
Mar. 15	11.15	11.20	11.10	11.15	11.15
Mar. 16	11.15	11.20	11.10	11.15	11.15
Mar. 17	11.15	11.20	11.10	11.15	11.15
Mar. 18	11.15	11.20	11.10	11.15	11.15
Mar. 19	11.15	11.20	11.10	11.15	11.15
Mar. 20	11.15	11.20	11.10	11.15	11.15
Mar. 21	11.15	11.20	11.10	11.15	11.15
Mar. 22	11.15	11.20	11.10	11.15	11.15
Mar. 23	11.15	11.20	11.10	11.15	11.15
Mar. 24	11.15	11.20	11.10	11.15	11.15
Mar. 25	11.15	11.20	11.10	11.15	11.15
Mar. 26	11.15	11.20	11.10	11.15	11.15
Mar. 27	11.15	11.20	11.10	11.15	11.15
Mar. 28	11.15	11.20	11.10	11.15	11.15
Mar. 29	11.15	11.20	11.10	11.15	11.15
Mar. 30	11.15	11.20	11.10	11.15	11.15
Mar. 31	11.15	11.20	11.10	11.15	11.15

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Mar. 27	11.15	11.20	11.10	11.15	11.15
Mar. 28	11.15	11.20	11.10	11.15	11.15
Mar. 29	11.15	11.20	11.10	11.15	11.15
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Mar. 16	11.15	11.20	11.10	11.15	11.15
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Mar. 7	11.15	11.20	11.10		